

JOHN R. BENNETT,  
A. D. THOMAS,  
ELIHU ENOS,  
T. G. FISH,  
W. E. REED,  
Committee.

JUDGE DAVID NOGGLE.  
Again Janesville has been called to contribute another trophy to the remorseless triumphs of the grave. David Noggle, one of the earliest pioneers of Rock county, prominent in its early history, and prominent in the politics of the State, and well known by the bench and the bar of Wisconsin, has passed to immortality. After several years of feeble health, he died quietly at the age of nearly seventy at the home of his son-in-law, Hon. Charles G. Williams, a little after midnight this morning. The impression quite generally prevailed that he had reached a state of imbecility. This was a mistake; though helplessness in body and feeble in mind, he retained the general use of his faculties almost up to the hour of his death.

Until some three days ago he would request that the current news be read to him, and would listen with the closest attention, and then comment intelligently, and not infrequently with marked sagacity. He had no difficulty in distinguishing names and persons until some time yesterday. His only delusion seemed to be that he was being moved to different places and into different rooms and houses.

In very many respects Judge Noggle was a remarkable man. His success in the profession of the law, and his career on the bench, were remarkable, when we consider the influences and the conditions which surrounded the first thirty years of his life. A man who Lincoln-like, has manfully battled with the most adverse circumstances, who has courageously fought poverty, and who has educated himself for a profession after reaching full manhood, and in that profession has become successful and prominent, deserves the applause of men. Judge Noggle did this. Like many others of our self-made men, he worked his way from the humblest position in life to a prominent place in the politics and in the judicial history of his State. By dint of hard labor, by an ambition which could not be crushed by disappointments, by sobriety and unflagging industry, he accomplished much for himself and family. His life illustrates what can be done by a well-directed purpose, by a determined will, even though one be thrown upon the world in early manhood, without influence, friends, or money.

Judge Noggle was a man of great natural capacity, and of uncommon force of will and character. He was powerful in the trial of causes, especially before juries, and in all such cases he was very successful. Before a jury he was an eloquent and effective advocate, and was remarkably successful in carrying his point by main force. There were few men in Wisconsin who equaled him in the trial of a cause before a jury. He was on the bench eight years, and as Judge, he was affable, pleasant, and quick to arrive at a decision. He never devoted much time to the technicalities of the law, but having a rare judicial mind, he seized upon the strong points of a case with great ability. A full and correct sketch of Judge Noggle's interesting and eventful life, will be found in another part of this paper.

THE CROP PROSPECTS.

Until within the past two weeks, the crop prospects in the Northwest were exceedingly flattering. On the 6th of July the heated term began, before the berry of the winter-wheat and the rye became fully developed, and about the time spring wheat, oats and barley began to head out. From that time till today (Thursday) we have experienced the hottest weather known for several years. Taking the observation at noon, the mercury has stood on each day since the 6th, from 91 to 102 degrees in the shade and from 110 to 126 in the sun. This intense degree of heat has no doubt done considerable damage, especially to spring wheat, oats, and barley in Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. In some portions of Minnesota the shrinkage is estimated about one third, and in some parts of Iowa, the same. In the Southern part of that State where the harvest has been progressing for several days, the crops were never better. In Wisconsin the shrinkage can hardly be estimated. In some parts of the State, the heavy winds and disastrous rains have beaten down the grain, and in other parts the hot protracted weather has more or less damaged the berry of the wheat. We have received reports from some farmers which state that up to four or five days ago the spring wheat had not materially suffered. It is safe to say, however, that the wheat crop will not be as heavy as it was last year.

The abundant crop of wheat throughout the country in 1877, induced many farmers to increase the acreage this year, and to decrease that of corn, a change which we fear will prove unprofitable. In 1877, Rock county tilled 12,384 acres from which was harvested 179,462 bushels. This year 27,790 have been sown, and 76,396 acres of corn have been planted against 82,000 last

WHITE HEAT.

Terrible Effects of the Continued Warm Weather in Milwaukee.  
Over One Hundred Cases of Sunstroke Reported in One Day.

Among them Arch-Bishop Henrich, who Lay Unconscious All Day.  
With Little or No Hope for His Recovery.

A List of the Fatal Cases as Far as Reported.

Terrible Boiler Explosion and Loss of Life at Barnesville, Ohio.

Further Testimony of the Potter Sub-Committee at New Orleans.

The Steam Road Wagon Arrive at Oshkosh.

WARM WEATHER.

One Hundred Cases of Sunstroke in the City of Milwaukee—Arch-Bishop Henrich Overcome—The Fatal Cases.  
MILWAUKEE, July 17.—Milwaukee was subjected to another terrible ordeal of heat today. The thermometer marked 85 at 8 o'clock in the morning, and reached a maximum of 95 degrees at 3 o'clock. At this time (midnight) a cool, western breeze has set in and the thermometer has fallen to 80 degrees. No fewer than eighty cases of prostration were reported at the stations during the day. Arch-bishop Henrich fell upon his face in the sea room this forenoon, overcome by the heat, and remained unconscious all day long. The venerable prelate's condition is very critical. The leading clergymen of the city are at his bedside, and bulletins are hourly dispatched to the Catholic institutions of the city. In view of his recent illness, and the weariness incident to his trip in the interior last week, it is feared he will not recover.

The dead from the heat today are Charles Lohmeyer, a dock laborer; Valentine Fritche, master; Frederick Seander, undertaker; Chris O'Connell, cook; Expressman John Cogley; Mrs. Harvey Wells.

An undertaker fell off his carriage while returning from a funeral at Calvary Cemetery.  
MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 17.—The heat today was very oppressive, the thermometer ranging from 90 to 100 degrees in the shade. There was no afternoon session of the Chamber of Commerce, and labor was generally suspended. One hundred and three authenticated cases of sunstroke were reported today. Among the fatal are: Anthony Sanger, father of Sheriff Sanger; John Cogley, head porter at the Plankinton House; Hobart Samuel, headman; Alois Hess, child of William Ford; William Gray, teamster; Mr. Wilde, tailor; Charles Lohmeyer, Christian O'Conor, of the Town of Lake, and Christian Houry, of Bay View.

EXPLOSION.

Terrible Boiler Explosion and Loss of Life at Barnesville, Ohio.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 17.—The little town of Barnesville, Ohio, about forty miles from here, was shaken as if by an earthquake this morning at 7:30 o'clock. A very large boiler, used in the planing mills belonging to Messrs. Davis & Starbuck, from some unknown cause had exploded, scattering death and destruction on all sides. Before the bewildered people could collect their senses an alarm of fire was sounded, and dense clouds of smoke arose from the mill, which has taken fire and begun to burn furiously. The entire population of the town turned out to aid the firemen, and after a couple of hours' hard work the flames were extinguished, and the search for the dead and wounded began. This was a difficult task, as the timbers and foundations of the building were piled upon them in immense masses. James Badgett, the fireman, was blown against a pile of lumber 200 feet from the mill, and his body mangled into a mass resembling sausage. Four other men were buried under the principal mass of ruins, and it took two hours to get them out. By that time three of them were dead, and the other died as he was being carried away. Five other men were wounded, and the doctors say that probably none of them will recover. Three will certainly die.

POTTER'S SUBS.

Further Testimony Taken at New Orleans—Impenchant Witness.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 17.—In the sub-committee to-day several witnesses were introduced to prove the bad character of Hiram Smalley, who testified a few days ago that he had seen Joseph W. Jones sign Weber's name to the Anderson-Weber agreement; that no one else was present, and that Jones is now dead. Ex-Chief of Police Leont testified that he knew Smalley and wouldn't believe him under oath.

Ex-District Attorney Beckwith testified that he had refused to receive Smalley as a juror on an important case, because he didn't think he should be trusted in such a position.

W. H. Seymour, notary public, contradicted the statement made by Smalley a few days ago that he (Smalley) had told the witness to join the Anderson-Weber agreement was false. Seymour said he never had any conversation with Smalley.

Cross-examination by Governor Cox brought out a statement from Dula that he had been daily in the company of E. L. Weber for the past week; that Weber had offered the witness \$500 and promise of a position in the public school as teacher, if the witness would follow his (Weber's) example, recent and affluence before the returning Board, and deny intimidation in the parishes. Weber said he was all right now; that he had made arrangements

THE WAGONS.

Run by Steam, Arrive at Oshkosh—En Route for the Capitol.

OSHKOSH, July 17.—The steam road wagon "Oshkosh," accompanied by Commissioners Marshall, Olin, and Smith, arrived here on a run from Neenah in two hours and ten minutes. At the first meeting of the Commissioners, six inventors entered for the contest, but at the time of starting from Green Bay on Monday only two were ready,—the "Oshkosh," invented and built by A. W. Farrard, and "Green Bay," entered by E. P. Cowles. The latter was disabled by accident, and is expected here by rail to-night. Wagons of Kanouse, of San Prairie, and Baker, of Madison, will join the Commissioners here and start for Madison. The State has offered a bonus of \$10,000, which is being competed for.

Mr. Ernst Dichman, who was recently appointed Minister to the United States of Colombia, has satisfied the Secretary of State that the charges brought against him by certain newspapers are false, whereupon his commission has been delivered to him. He is a young man of much industry, energy, and ability, and understands very thoroughly the commerce and trade of Colombia.

THE ROMANCE OF A FORGER.

William E. Gray's Remarkable Career.

Few rascals have so romantic a career as William E. Gray, the forger, who arrived at New York recently, at the end of nearly nine years' chase by the most expert detectives of the large cities of the world. His father, Rev. Dr. E. H. Gray, formerly pastor at Salsburg Falls, and was for eight years the pastor of the United States Church. He and the son had every incentive to lead a respectable life. After leaving college he was a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington until 1866, when he voluntarily resigned. The next year he went to New York armed with letters of recommendation from General Butler, Senators Fessenden and Cornell, and other dignitaries. He was then 23, a fine young fellow of correct habits, who passed as a model of virtue. Learning the secrets of stock brokerage with A. W. Dimock & Co., he was soon in business for himself, and at once began his adroit villainies. He dealt in stolen bonds, and his father's purse had to release him from Ludlow street jail, and finally influenced the Mayor to order his release from the public house.

In November of 1869 Gray gave out that he expected a legacy of \$50,000 from a rich aunt, and on the strength of this and \$10,000 ready cash he claimed to have, he launched out in grand style as a heavy operator at 44 Broad street, afterward occupied by Woodhull & Claflin. He asked under the firm name of W. E. Gray & Co., his partners being unsuspecting rogues like himself, and they made Quartz Hill mining stock a cover for their frauds. The gang got hold of stolen New York State bonds, and some stocks, and raising the certificates, they borrowed money on them and on the bonds, through a reputable broker, of nearly every lender in the city. At the very start Gray nearly ended his career by borrowing from Jay Cook & Co. on spurious government bonds, but as he replaced them with genuine bonds and carried himself as an innocent person imposed upon, they laughed at the detective's suggestion to arrest one so respectably connected and endorsed. In December, however, a suspicious cashier discovered that the bounty loan certificates were forgeries, though the president and cashier of the Manhattan bank declared that they were as good as gold. Gray was so cool and told so plausible a story, when confronted with the facts, that he was not taken into custody. Next day he disappeared, leaving a debt of \$250,000 out, and after hiding in the city for a week, left the country and nothing was heard of him for two years.

During that time he was lording it magnificently in England as James P. Morgan, nephew of George Peabody, the millionaire philanthropist. With forged letters of introduction from United States senators and other men of distinction, he entered the highest circles of society, and lavished money right and left, driving four black imported American horses and dressing magnificently. At a dinner given the niece of Baron Rothschild, the rich young American made a speech on English finance that astonished the moneyed magnates, and there was no act of fashionable society he was not expert in. He was intimate with the Duke of Edinburgh, and he might apparently have imposed on the English nobility indefinitely if his money had not failed. At that time a London banker named Chatteris got Morgan to go into partnership with his son. The boy was soon short \$15,000. Spurious United States bonds carried the information to New York officers that this was the old offender, Gray, and they crossed over to arrest him. He was too sharp for them, however, and after failing to sell mythical Colorado silver mine at The Hague, he turned up at Paris as Dr. Collette the oculist. Being recognized, Dr. Collette sailed for this country to escape extradition from France, and after spending for a time at Galveston, Texas, he returned to London and got \$20,000 on a copper mine some one else owned.

It was after the last fraud was disclosed in 1876, after Gray was arrested, that the English government refused to surrender him, with Winslow and Brent, the Louisville forger, because Secretary Fish would not give up the extradition papers. When Gray could be had, he fled to be recognized in Edinburgh a month ago and

with those who opposed him, and thought he would now be any where; but acted wisely, and advised his friends to the same, and place himself right before the people of the parish and State. Witness promised Weber he would follow his example, but his conscience wouldn't permit him to do so.

S. H. St. Martin, of St. James parish, who was Assistant Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the sub-committee on the recommendation of E. L. Weber, testified that he was present at Weber's room when the interviews mentioned by Dula took place. "Weber and I roomed together; we were very intimate; when Dula first came Weber was not in; Dula and I talked about Weber's testimony, and Dula said he believed there was money in it. He said Swazy would go along with them, but he wanted \$2,000. Dula said if he could get \$1,500 he could manage Swazy. Dula giving witness to understand that he was going with Weber on the same line of testimony. Never heard Weber offer Dula any money, but Weber borrowed \$10 of witness yesterday and \$35 of today, which was paid to Dula by Weber. Dula remarking that he didn't receive it as a bribe, but as a loan."

SUMMER HYGIENE.

Lecture by Dr. William B. Fletcher on the Treatment of Children—Some Valuable Hints and Sound Advice—A Word to Landlords on the Condition of Tenement Houses.

From the Indianapolis Journal.  
Instead of the usual sermon by the pastor at Plymouth church, last evening, a lecture on "Summer Hygiene" was delivered by Dr. William B. Fletcher. He was introduced in a few well-chosen words by Rev. Oscar C. McCulloch, who expressed the opinion that it was the business of the church to mingle ministry and medicine, and announced that this lecture was the first of a series to be given at intervals on Sunday evenings upon similar subjects.

Dr. Fletcher said no one could appreciate more keenly than himself the novelty of the situation, and when first asked to lecture in a church on Sunday he was somewhat shocked, as he had never been in a pulpit and rarely in a pew. Perhaps the very fact of addressing a congregation in a close room on such a hot evening was a violation of one of the laws of hygiene which he would recommend; but he would only speak to them for about half an hour, giving them the result of his study and experience amongst children. One-fourth of the children born die under the age of 5 years, and to a great extent this high rate of mortality was due to mismanagement. A newly born child is very much like a leech; it has a very good stomach and nothing else. A child must have proper nutriment and proper rest. It must be freed from the regulation bandages which fashion has bound about your children. The custom of handling children about to be admired and petted prevents them from having their proper rest. At the age of 1 year the child is ready almost at the slightest provocation to become the prey of disease. Instead of being supplied with the soft, pulpy, nutritious food for which the stomach is designed, it is often given starchy food, which engenders disease. Another source of disease is found in the custom of giving children evening rides over damp sidewalks, and when there is a great deal of malarial air. The plunging of children into cold baths is another source of disease. The most fruitful sources of cholera, inflammation, and intestinal disorders. The same causes result in the same effects with the children of rich and poor parents. It is not constant hot or cold weather that causes disease, but sudden changes of twenty or thirty degrees of temperature when children are unprotected and exposed.

Almost certain to produce the dreaded cholera infantum, for the stomach of the child is almost like a sieve. Vegetable food almost always undergoes in the stomach of the child fermentation instead of digestion. There is no objection to vegetable diet for adults, but in the case of children the same food acts as poison. Probably the most important and useful thing that could be done would be to get into the kitchen and teach mothers how to make children's food. The use of tea instead of fresh milk among our poorer colored families is a frequent cause of disease; but it is very difficult in this case to suggest means of improvement. Sewers and sinks are perhaps within a few feet of the well used by a large number of families, which are necessarily filled with poison. In one street last week the little bit of crane was hanging on six doors, and he had no doubt but the poisoned water caused death, but the children were better off as they were removed from squalor poverty. Look at the system of sewerage in this city, and out surroundings of pork-houses, and southwest, which at some time will be the cause of a serious epidemic. A bad system of sewerage is worse than none, as it is better to carry the filth a distance away to be buried in the soil. The principal weakness in our sewers is in not having enough water passing through them to carry off all the sediment. The owners of tenement houses ought to be compelled to supply their property with water-works water, which is generally much better than the water from any driven well in the neighborhood of a dozen houses. This city is fortunate in the supply of good food, but the milk supply is not as good as could be wished, although it is much better than former times. Even poor people can now get milk which, if not absolutely fresh, is not quite sour. The opening of the parks to the public in this city will be of great advantage, and is already being highly appreciated. It is a great pity that the park a mile or two south is not nearer the heart of the city or within reach of the poorer people by street-cars. Sick children should always be placed in the pleasantest and airiest room in the house, but this rule is very often neglected. Children require more than the regular three meals a day, but good food should be given as often as called for and they will digest it if they are healthy and have plenty of exercise. The best way to develop a child in form and muscle is to give it plenty of rest, exercise, and good food at frequent intervals, and allow it to go with what is called "an empty stomach."

The doctor concluded by advocating better sanitary laws, and a strict enforcement of those we now have; also that a strict register of births and deaths should be kept, and said the aim of all good physicians should be the prevention as well as the cure of disease. He was disposed to think the Chinese had the right idea—they pay the doctor when they are sick, and he pays them when they are well.

Restful Nights, Days free from Torture

Awail the rheumatic sufferer who resorts to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. That this benign and cordial and dependant is a far more reliable remedy than colic and other poisons used to expel the rheumatic virus from the blood, is a fact that experience has satisfactorily demonstrated. It also enjoys the advantage of being unlike them—perfectly safe. With many persons a certain predisposition to rheumatism exists, which renders them liable to its attacks after exposure to wet weather, to currents of air, changes of temperature, or to cold when the body is hot. Such persons should take a wine glass or two of the Bitters as soon as possible after incurring risk from the above causes, as this active and protective effectually nullifies the harmful influence. For the functional derangements which accompany rheumatism, such as colic, spasms in the stomach, palpitation of the heart, imperfect digestion, &c., the Bitters is also a most useful remedy. It is only necessary in obstinate cases to use it with persistency.

To Justices of the Peace.

BLANKS FOR Justice's Return to County Board, a new and convenient form. Jy18dawid

AMUSEMENTS.

Myers Opera House!  
FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 19th, '78.  
CHAS. H. DUPREZ, Manager.

Announcing the World-Renowned  
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GIGANTIC  
Famous Minstrels

A Renowned Corps of Artists.  
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Famous Cloggers, Song and Dance Artists.  
Pleasing Burlesque Female Prima Donna.  
A Well-Trained Vocal Quartet.  
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Introducing a Brilliant Original Programme.  
The only troupe having their home programmes performed nightly with Hoyt's Famous German Coloreds at the Grand Opera House, also fresh reserved seats sold before the day of concert reduced to 50 cents; now on sale at Moseley Brothers' Music Store. Jy18dawid

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JAMES CLARK, E. L. DIMOCK, M. A. MORRIS, J. D. KING, WILL A. WEBSTER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVAL.

Isaac Farnsworth  
Has this day removed the balance of his stock to the store of Mr. John Wingate, No. 39 West Milwaukee Street, where he will be pleased to see his friends, and all those desiring to secure bargains in Dry Goods will do well to call, as I am bound to close out the entire stock in a very few days, and in order to do so shall sell all goods very cheap.

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Has this day removed the balance of his stock to the store of Mr. John Wingate, No. 39 West Milwaukee Street, where he will be pleased to see his friends, and all those desiring to secure bargains in Dry Goods will do well to call, as I am bound to close out the entire stock in a very few days, and in order to do so shall sell all goods very cheap.

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Isaac Farnsworth

Has this day removed the balance of his stock



The work is very light, and constantly refreshes and encourages the worker by the happy, free condition under which it is necessarily carried on. The demand for flowers is one that is constantly increasing, and that indicates the rapid progress of people in the perception and love of beauty and refinement.

Silk culture has before been spoken of in these columns. It is found in time to be a general industry in this country and will be particularly adapted to women and children. But even now, in the absence of any general cultivation of the silk worm, any one having a little patch of ground whereon can be planted a few mulberry trees, can procure cocoons and start out for themselves. A single sheet of cocoons will, with but little care, except at the winding season, produce \$300 worth of silk a year, and for either the eggs, cocoons or raw silk there is in every city ready sale. Cocoons raised in Missouri and Kansas are said to be equal to the best Chinese cocoons.

The thoughts and energies of people could only be turned more to the under taking and prosecution of such practical and safe enterprises, instead of being spent in bewailing the hardness of the times and in waiting for some sudden great change for the better, which is not going to come, it would help very materially to solve the problem of work for the unemployed, and lead to the return of prosperity, comfort and peace.

Excelsior.

Altona, Philadelphia Tribune: One of two young ladies who recently visited Philadelphia from this wrote home as follows: "We attract great deal of attention promenade in the streets like other ladies, and when up our cloze, and the hair you holds 'em the more attention you attract."

Go East, Joseph.

Boston Herald: Joseph Cook isn't a paying card for Chicago managers. He has lectured there three times within a month. By the first two evenings the manager was \$400 out of pocket. For the third he hired the great Tabernacle, and placed stings at twenty-five cents. The result was that 400 of the 8000 dusty chairs were filled with people.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Do You Want to Increase Your Trade, or Build Up a New Business?

IT PAYS

TO LET PEOPLE KNOW WHAT YOU HAVE TO SELL. HOW THAT CAN BE DONE AT THE LEAST COST IS WORTH ASKING ABOUT.

NEWSPAPERS REACH MORE PEOPLE AT A LESS EXPENSE THAN ANY OTHER MEANS OF COMMUNICATION. HENCE AN ADVERTISER THAT CAN BE GIVEN THE MOST CIRCULATION FOR THE MONEY IN GOOD PAPERS IS THE SUREST WAY TO DEVELOP YOUR BUSINESS.

TO TRY FOR SUCH

A REWARD

SEND FOR A COPY OF OUR STANDARD LIST AND LEARN WHAT AN IMMENSE CIRCULATION YOU CAN GET FOR A SMALL SUM.

GEO. F. ROWELL & CO., 10 SPRUCE ST., N. Y.

N. B.—In every order for this list we will give you one extra copy of our Standard List of Circulation in other papers without charge.

SWEET'S BEST

NAVY TOBACCO

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# Take Comfort

## The Economist Oil Stove!

It has no Rival and Knows no Competitor

Every Stove gives satisfaction or no sale. Headquarters, Bellin, Lane Leather, Haying Tools, Ac.

25 MAIN STREET, Janesville, Wis.

G. M. HANCHETT.

## EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS! DRY GOODS & MILLINERY CENTENNIAL STORE

101 AND 103, MAIN STREET.

We beg to inform the Ladies of Janesville and vicinity that we have this week received some great bargains in the following goods: Job lot of

Ladies' and Children's Linen and Cambric Suits!

In prices from \$1.00 to \$10.00 each.

JOB LOT OF

Ladies' Gents. and Children's Hose!

500 Dozen from 5 Cents to \$1.00 per pair.

JOB LOT OF

SILK AND GINGHAM PARASOLS

In Prices from 10 Cents to \$5.00 Each.

JOB LOT OF

SILK CAMBRIC AND PAPER FANS,

In prices from 5 Cents to \$2.00 Each.

JOB LOT OF

SILK AND LISLE THREAD GLOVES

In 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 Buttons.

Our stock of Millinery Goods will be found second to none in the State. And we are selling them at prices to suit every one.

J. & D. CORRIE.

11 Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

my21dew

WAR DECLARED—McCLERNAN & CO.

READY FOR ACTION.

T. McClernan having just returned from the Eastern Markets with a large stock of Spring and Summer Dry Goods which he bought at unprecedented low prices for cash. Therefore we wish to say to our friends and the public in general that we







## TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The notes and accounts due Benitt & Colvin have been divided between them, each taking his portion. Those which are held by James Benitt have been placed in the hands of Mr. B. F. Dunwiddie for collection, and the undersigned has no further interest in them.

R. L. COLVIN.

## BRIEFLETS.

—Breezy.  
—Have you enlisted?  
—The weather is falling itself.  
—More base ball this afternoon.  
—Talk about the water-works to-night.  
—Little May Thomas is arranging to walk at Clinton.

—Ladies' fance vests at Farnsworth's at one-half former prices.

—Farnsworth is closing out his black grenadines at one-half their actual value.

—There will be a meeting of the Ward Committee on Monday at the office of Richard Valentine this evening at 8 o'clock.

—Farnsworth has still a good assortment of white goods which are being sold at from 25 to 50 per cent below wholesale prices.

—Mr. A. H. Taisey, Deputy Grand Master of the order of United Workmen, called at the Gazette sanctum to-day. He has just established a lodge at Fort Atkinson, and visits this city for a like purpose.

—Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels at the Opera house to-morrow evening will furnish plenty of fun. The troupe was originally organized in 1852 and has been traveling ever since. There are two sets of men, and a large corps of comedians, dancers, and solo musicians. No extra charge for reserved seats sold before Friday.

—Remember the mass meeting at Lapping hall to-night to talk over the water-works question. Every tax-payer and everyone interested in the city's welfare should be on hand. The propositions already made public in the Gazette, and the report of the Committee are to be discussed. The question being an important one there should be a general turn-out.

—Judge Prichard spent the morning in trying to get at the facts of an alleged assault, in which one woman was charged with throwing a handful of potato bugs into the potato patch of another woman. A mass of tangled evidence was produced but no conviction resulted and the accused one was allowed to go on her way rejoicing. A heap of talk was wasted, but no results reached.

—Mrs. George Barnes has probably the largest oleander in the State. It stands about six feet high, and has a score or more of branches, upon which are about five hundred full blown flowers. It presents indeed a fine sight. She has also a fig tree which stands about five feet high, and has upon its branches about seventy-five figs of various sizes, some being nearly as large as a hen's egg.

—The organization of the militia still goes forward. It is claimed that the names of about forty veterans have already been secured to form a company to stay in the city and not to enroll as State militia. Meanwhile names are being secured rapidly for a company of regular militia to be sworn in as such, and to get arms from the State. Already a feeling of rivalry is cropping out between those who believe in organizing a company of State militia and those who deem a home company of veterans more desirable. It looks now as though enough names would be secured to form two companies.

—Rev. Thomas W. Maclean, the new rector of Trinity Episcopal church arrived in the city yesterday afternoon prepared to enter upon his new work. His duties will commence next Sunday, there being communion at 8 o'clock, second service at 10:30 o'clock and evening service at 7:30 o'clock. The church building has been wholly refitted and presents an attractive appearance, and great interest will doubtless be taken by all friends of the church in the services next Sunday. To-day the finishing touches are being put on the repairs. There are new pews, new carpets, new cushions and kneeling stools, and the inside of the church has been all repainted and refitted. The cost of the repairs will reach about \$1,300.

—At the meeting of the excursion committee last evening the following members were appointed to manage and act as conductors on the train for Geneva Lake, Tuesday, July 23: Charles F. Glass, Will A. Webster, M. A. Norris, J. D. King. Bids for the privilege of selling refreshments on the train will be received by J. D. King, at the post office, until Saturday evening the 20th inst. There being many inquiries about the attendance of children the committee have decided that all under the age of ten years, if accompanied by their parents or guardians, will be allowed to go for half fare. All who join the excursion, large and small, are requested to secure tickets before getting on the train.

## THE WEATHER.

The thermometer at 7 o'clock this morning stood at 72 degrees and at 2 o'clock 87 degrees above. One year ago to-day at corresponding hours the thermometer stood at 70 and 76 degrees above. The indications to-day are: For the lake region, colder, partly cloudy weather, occasional showers, variable winds, stationary or higher pressure.

## SPORTING NOTES.

The Forest Citys of Rockford came here yesterday, saw and were conquered by the Actives 9 to 1. The visitors thought they could do better to-day and so stopped over to try again this afternoon.

The Chicago defeated the Milwaukee yesterday by 6 to 5.

At Buffalo yesterday—Buffalo 6, Stars 3.

At London, Ont.—Tucumseh 13, Lowells 0.

In the League contest the Chicago now lead by two more games won than the Boston, making 22 victories for Chicago, 20 for Boston, 19 for Cincinnati.

## OBITUARY.

## DAVID NUGGLE.

Judge Noggle is dead. The simple announcement of the fact is sufficient to call forth the kindly sympathy of many for the sorrowing ones, and naturally leads back memory to the time when he, who now lies prostrate, was standing erect, and wielding an influence which was felt on every side. For years he has been an invalid and though his death was not wholly unexpected, yet it comes with some suddenness as there was no immediate alarm felt until late yesterday afternoon when his condition changed, and at a few minutes past 12 o'clock this morning he dropped into the long, long sleep.

David Noggle was born in Franklin, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1809, and was consequently in his sixty-ninth year when he died. His family belonged to the industrious farming population of that commonwealth. At the age of sixteen he removed with his parents to Greenfield, Ohio, where they continued the business of husbandry, and the hardships and privations of frontier life, which he experienced at this period, disciplined him for the struggles and successes of after life. His educational advantages had been limited to a few weeks of each winter spent at the district schools, before the age of sixteen. He however, developed there a taste for literary pursuits, and a controlling desire to become a lawyer; but owing to the limited means of his parents, received from them no encouragement. At the age of nineteen he secured employment in a manufacturing establishment at Madison, New York, and remained there four years. Meanwhile, his father having become financially embarrassed, he returned to Ohio, and with a younger brother, Jacob, took the farm, assumed the father's liabilities, and relieved him from further anxiety.

In 1834 the brothers improved a water-power on the farm, by building a saw mill, which proved a financial success, and furnished them with means for carrying out other plans. On the 15th of October, 1834, he married Miss Anna M. Lewis, of Milan, Ohio. Two years later he and his young wife removed to Winnebago county, Illinois, making the journey with an ox-team. Here they made a home in what was then almost a wilderness, and here he began in earnest to prepare for the profession which had been the dream of his life. During three years he carried Blackstone with him to his daily toil, reading it while driving his ox-team and during his moments of rest, and thus in this rude law school became so versed in jurisprudence that in the year 1838, after a rigid examination by the Supreme Court of Illinois, he was admitted to the bar of that State, without having spent an hour in a law office, and without having received direction in his studies from any member of the profession.

In 1839 he sold his farm in Illinois and removed to Beloit, where he opened an office and was speedily rewarded by a large clientele in Winnebago and Boone counties, Illinois, and in Rock, Walworth, Green and Iowa counties, in the then territory of Wisconsin. From an early period in his professional career he took considerable interest in politics, and in 1840 was appointed postmaster at Beloit, a position which he retained five years. In 1846 he was elected a member of the convention that formed the State Constitution, and though inexperienced and comparatively unlettered was soon recognized as among the leaders of that body. In 1854 he was elected to the State Legislature from this district, having some years previously removed to this city. He was again elected in 1856, and was tendered the speakership of that body, but owing to a temporary physical infirmity, declined the honor. He was, however, emphatically the leader of the house during that session, and in the contest over the election of a United States senator, in which Hon. J. R. Duell was chosen, exercised a controlling influence.

In 1858 he was elected Judge of the first judicial district of Wisconsin, composed of the counties of Kenosha, Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green, and held this office for eight years, discharging the duties with the utmost acceptability, and establishing for himself an enviable reputation as a sound jurist, and an impartial administrator of the law. He retired from the bench in 1866, and for a time resided in Iowa, where he was engaged as attorney for the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company. He afterward returned to Beloit where he purchased an elegant house, and built up a lucrative practice.

In 1869 he was appointed by President Grant to the office of Chief Justice of the territory of Idaho, but in 1874 was obliged to resign on account of failing health. For some months he resided in San Francisco, for the benefit of his health, and in the fall of 1875 returned to this city, where up to the time of his death he has lived in retirement, and has for the most of the time been confined to his sick room.

In politics Judge Noggle had been identified with the Democratic party (believing in the principles of Jefferson, by which it was governed at that time) until the organization of the Republican party. In 1858 he was a delegate to the national convention which nominated President Polk, and in 1862 to the convention which nominated President Pierce. Since the nomination of Lincoln in 1860, he had been an uncompromising Republican.

In religious belief he has always been governed by the faith of the Universalist creed, though his wife and all the members of his family long since united with the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. and Mrs. Noggle have seven children, two sons and five daughters, all living. The sons, Charles Levitt and Dorcas Lewis Noggle, were educated at Appleton and Lombard University, Illinois, and both served with honor in the army throughout the late rebellion. The former entered the Wisconsin Infantry as sergeant, but was afterwards promoted to lieutenant in the regular army and after remaining in the service until 1867, resigned, and has since been engaged in railroading in Canada. The latter enlisted in the 12th battery of Wisconsin artillery, of which he was commissioned second

lieutenant, and was afterwards transferred to the 4th Wisconsin Battery. He retired with the rank of captain and was subsequently breveted major for gallantry in the field. He is now chief clerk in the United States mint at San Francisco. Mary Anna, the eldest daughter, is the wife of Hon. C. G. Williams, present member of congress for this district. Helen Rebecca, is the wife of P. W. Puffer, agent of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad at Monroe. Martha M. is the wife of Norman S. Brumley, cashier of the Canajoharie Bank, New York State. Mary Eunice is the wife of Mr. McGlinchy, of Evanston, Wyoming Territory. Another daughter, Kate Florence is the wife of Charles H. Rich, who is engaged in railroading also in Evanston.

The disease which finally caused death, was progressive paralysis, and he has been thus long afflicted.

The name of Judge Noggle is indissolubly connected with the history and progress of Wisconsin. He was a gentleman of fine presence and commanding appearance, earnest and impressive as a public speaker, possessed of great natural force and mental power, and had enjoyed the advantages of an early training would undoubtedly have attained to a national reputation. He was kind-hearted and generous, a man of the people, brave in their defense, regardless of consequences to himself. He was tenderly loved by his family, and in the hearts of his old friends and neighbors in Southern Wisconsin there will live for him feelings of fondness and regard which years will not efface.

## MORE ABOUT THE MURDER.

The Appearance of the Body Examined—The Examination in Progress.

The body of the murdered man Mack was exhumed, yesterday, and a post mortem held by Doctors Strong and Bell, of Beloit. The stomach was taken out, and has been sent to Chicago for analysis. In the examination it was discovered that seven, instead of four, ribs were broken—three upon one side and four on the other, the supposition being that the murderer, who is a large heavy woman, in order to more effectually consummate her hellish work, jumped upon the body, and thus crushed in the bony protection to the vitals. The work of exhuming the body and going through the post mortem was done so quietly that not a half dozen people knew of it, and hence was avoided a very disagreeable crowd of spectators. The young man Dickinson was arraigned yesterday at twelve o'clock, the warrant returned, and a formal commitment delivered to the officer. The hearing of his case was adjourned until this morning. As yet no counsel appears for him. He announced to the court that he should probably ask an adjournment of the case until Saturday. As he was taken by the Goodwin house last night by the officer, he craned his neck to get a sight of his much widowed love, but she not knowing of the close proximity of her would-be spouse, did not put in an appearance at the open window and he was compelled to pass without even this consolation. This morning the examination commenced. Hon. John Winans of this city, and Hon. S. J. Todd of Beloit appearing for the accused. There was a crowd in Beloit to-day, flocking in from the rural districts, and as much excitement seemed to prevail as at any time since the bloody affair became first known. The examination cannot probably be concluded before to-morrow.

## A BLOODY FIGHT.

There was a lively scene at the livery stable of Charles T. Wilcox this forenoon, in which Mr. Wilcox and a young man named George Brown were the chief participants. As in all other such cases of course there are two sides of the story. The main features of the assault are that Wilcox and Brown got into a row concerning one of the Wilcox boys. Wilcox is said to have struck Brown over the head with a club, and in the row Brown is said to have struck Wilcox several blows. At the close of the fight Brown appeared with an ugly looking gash over his right temple, and Wilcox had his right eye badly blackened and the skin scraped rather severely over his left temple. Brown claims that one of the Wilcox boys playfully squirted water in to his office, through a broken light of glass in the window and drenched his desk. Brown threw several books at him, and finally gave him chase until he reached the corner near the barn, where he threw a stone at him and hit him. He says Wilcox came out to see what the matter was and abused him, and tried to drive him off the sidewalk, but he refused to go. Finally as he turned to go away Wilcox ran out with a club and hit him across the head, inflicting a bad wound. He then grappled Wilcox and either knocked him down or tripped him, and struck him several times. Such is the substance of his story and of course he deems the attack a brutal and unprovoked one. He swore out a warrant for the arrest of Wilcox and the case was adjourned until Saturday morning, Wilcox giving bail of \$200 to appear to answer the charge of assault with a deadly weapon. The stick which was brought into Justice Prichard's office was indeed an ugly looking thing to strike any man with. Wilcox claims that Brown maltreated the boy, kicking him and otherwise mauling him, and that he also used vile language toward him, taunting him about a son who was drowned some time ago. The facts of the case will probably be brought out in the examination.

Wilcox has in turn sworn out two warrants for Brown, one charging him with assaulting his boy, and the other with assaulting himself.

## MEETING OF THE BAR.

The members of the Bar are requested to meet at the Court House to-morrow morning at half-past eight o'clock, to take appropriate action concerning the death of Judge Noggle.

## Universally Admired.

Dr. Price's American Perfumes are now universally admired. It is truly remarkable

to see how like the freshly gathered flowers are all of Dr. Price's odors for the handkerchief. They are the fashionable perfumes. They are the sweetest and most lasting odors in the market.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

Ladies and Gents will always find the nicest and cheapest Box and Staple Stationery in the city and Sutherland's Bookstore, No 29 Main Street.

## A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This good remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House New York City.

## An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning, will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual constiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you. decided—woodman

## The Ross Insurance Agency.

Dimock & Hayner are agents for the oldest and strongest American and English Fire Insurance Companies. Among the list are such companies as the Old China and Phoenix, of Hartford, the Home, Continental and Westchester, of New York, the Insurance Company of North America, Fire Association, Girard, American, Pennsylvania, and Franklin, of Philadelphia. The Liverpool and London and Globe, Imperial and North, and Commercial Union of England, and the Western Assurance and British America, of Canada, and others.

You can now get insurance in the above well known companies at the lowest possible figures. This being the case it would seem useless to throw away money upon weak and unknown companies. Get the best at the best rates.

## Excessive Heat.

And unwholesome diet at this season of the year may speedily carry you to the grave. Parker's Ginger Tonic, by its corrective action on the entire digestive apparatus, will not only unfailingly cure Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Colic, Cramps, Spasms, &c., but will prevent those dangerous disorders from attacking the system. It may save your life, and should always be kept in the house. This pleasant remedy is unequalled for teething children, nursing mothers. Possessing many additional virtues of other valued remedies, it is far superior to the essence of Ginger, without their constipating effects, and while more invigorating than liquor never intoxicates, nor creates any desire for stimulants. It cures Dyspepsia, and the varied symptoms of Headache, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Wakefulness, Sour Stomach, Constiveness, Liver Disorders, Furred Tongue, Low Spirits, Neuralgia and Rheumatic Pains, enables you to enjoy the fruits and vegetables of the season without fear, and gives comfort after a hearty meal. Buy a \$1.00 bottle of your druggist, A. J. Roberts, or a sample bottle at 15 cents, and test its extraordinary merits. jydwawwte30

## "Dobbins' Electric Soap."

Having obtained the agency of this celebrated Soap for Janesville and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people to its merits. I have washed with "Dobbins' Electric Soap" made by L. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and pronounce it the best soap I have ever used. The rapidity and ease with which it enables one to do once washing is really surprising. Boiling the clothes is entirely unnecessary and no rubbing is needed. I would not be without it.

NELLIE KENISTON.  
I have no hesitation in saying that no housekeeper should be without Dobbins' Electric Soap. I can heartily recommend it, it is a charm in the wash-tub.

As a time, labor and money saving article, I take pleasure in recommending Dobbins' Electric Soap to my neighbors. It promises, wonders and does all it promises.

I take pleasure in calling attention to the testimonials, as we have just made arrangements with the manufacturers in Philadelphia, so that we can supply the trade at their lowest Philadelphia price.

GEORGE W. HAWES,  
Sole Agent.

Janedaww

## COMMERCIAL.

JANESVILLE MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE GAZETTE BY RUFUS A. GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, July 17.

Flour—Patent \$1.75 per sack; Minnesota \$1.40 per sack; Wisconsin \$1.40 per sack.

Buckwheat Flour 30 per 100 lbs.

Rye Flour—\$2.00 per 100 lbs.

Wheat—Good to best milling spring 85¢ per bushel; grades 70¢ to 85¢.

Buckwheat hull 40¢ to 50¢ according to quality and brand—dust at 75¢ to 85¢ per bushel.

Barley—50¢ per 100; 85¢ per ton; Buckwheat per ton \$7.00.

Meal—coarse, 80¢ per 100; bolted 82¢ per 100.

Middlings—83¢ to 90¢ Do. Ton \$20.

Condition.

Barley—Good request at 44¢ to 46¢.

Barley—Choice samples at 35¢ to 40¢ per 50 lb common to fair quality 30¢ to 35¢.

Corn—new shelled per 50 lbs, 31¢ to 33¢, new do new ear 30¢ to 31¢ per 50 lbs.

Oats—good local and shipping demand at 19¢ to 20¢.

Ground Feed—50 per 100 lbs. Ton \$20.

Timothy Seed—70¢ to 80¢ per 40 lbs according to quality.

Clover Seed—dull at 43¢ to 45¢ per bushel.

Potatoes—new 50¢ to 55¢ per bushel. other varieties 30¢ to 35¢.

Butter—good demand at 9¢ to 12¢.

Eggs—plenty at 8¢ to 9¢ per doz.

Hops—Green, 50¢; dried, 10¢ to 12¢.

Wool ranges at 7¢ to 11¢, 1/2 off for unwashed.

Sheep Pelts—Hange at 50¢ to 125¢ each.

Dressed Hogs—sell to butchers at 35¢ to 38¢ per 100 lbs for light and heavy.

Live Stock—Cattle \$3.00 to \$3.75 per 100 lbs; Hogs 34¢ to 36¢ per 100 lbs.

Poultry—Turkey 62¢; Chickens 52¢.

MILWAUKEE MARKET.

MILWAUKEE, July 17.

Flour—quiet and unchanged; receipts, 5,000 barrels; shipments, 2,500 barrels.

Wheat—firm; opened 1/4 cent higher, and closed firm; No 1 Milwaukee hard \$1.06; No 1 Milwaukee 105¢; No 2 Milwaukee, 103¢; July 103¢; August 99¢; September 85¢; No 3 Milwaukee 83¢ to 85¢ cents. Receipts 69,000 bushels; shipments 10,000 bushels.

CORN—No 2 35¢; No 3 34¢.

OATS—No 1 24¢.

BARLEY—No 2 spring 68¢ to 70¢.

PORK—mess 9 50¢ cash.

LARD—prime steam 7¢.

CATTLE—Range at 4 to 10, 45¢ according to quality and grade.

HOGS—100 HOGS—33¢.

SHEEP—Range at 3 to 3.50 according to condition and weight.

SEEDS—Timothy 105¢ to 115¢; clover 45¢ to 55¢.

BRANS—14¢ to 15¢.

BUTTER—Range from 12¢ to 16¢.

EGGS—84¢ fresh.

CHEESE—28¢.

HONEY—for comb, 14¢ to 15¢; for strained, 9¢.

WOOL—Washed 30¢ to 31¢; unwashed 20¢ to 22¢; tub washed 30¢ to 31¢; pulled 25¢ to 27¢.

TALLOW—6¢ to 6 1/2¢.

HOPS—New 24¢, old 2¢.

## Chicago Market.

Chicago, July 17.

There was a limited amount of trading during the afternoon in grain, No 2 spring wheat selling 85¢ to 86¢ cents for seller August, and closed at 85¢ cents. No 2 corn sold at 38¢ to 39¢ cents, for seller August, and closed at 38¢ cents, bid.

Flour—the sales on Wednesday, amounted to 40 barrels of spring extras; 100 barrels of spring extras and 250 barrels of rye. This market is still quiet, and quotations were again unchanged as follows: Choice and fancy white winter extras 5 1/2 to 6 1/2; Fancy western spring extras, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; choice to fancy Minnesota spring extras 5 1/2 to 6 00 Common to good Minnesota spring extras, 4 1/2 to 5 00; rye flour 2 1/2 to 2 3/4.

CORN—39¢ cash; OATS—24 1/2¢ cash; RYE—No 2, 50; BARLEY—New No 2 51¢, FORK—cash 9 30 to 9 35; LARD—cash 6 00; LIVE HOGS—4 20 to 4 35 according to grade.

WHEAT—No 1 85¢; HOPS—5¢ to 10¢; HONEY—72¢.

SUGAR—Granulated, 10¢ to 10 1/2¢; Standard A 9 1/2¢; C 9 1/4¢.

CHEESE—7 1/2¢ to 7 3/4¢ according to quality.

EGGS—Fresh 27¢.

BUTTER—17 1/2 to 18 1/2¢ according to quality.

POULTRY—turkeys 70¢; chickens at 30¢ to 35¢ per dozen.

BEANS—Good mediums \$1.50 to 1.60 per bushel and ravs 1 70¢ to 1 80.

BROOM CORN—54¢ to 55¢, according to quality.

FEATHERS—Prime live geese, 42¢ to 43¢; live duck, 25¢.

TALLOW—6 1/2¢ to 6 3/4¢; No 1 6 1/2¢; No 2 6 1/4¢; No 3 6 1/2¢; No 4 6 1/4¢; No 5 6 1/2¢; No 6 6 1/4¢; No 7 6 1/2¢; No 8 6 1/4¢; No 9 6 1/2¢; No 10 6 1/4¢.

Washed, fair to good, 31¢ to 32¢.

New York Grain and Produce Market.

New York, July 17.

Flour—sales 15,000 barrels; There was a stronger market but not active, as the advanced views of sellers check trade. Minnesota straight and patents held 15 1/2 to 16 1/2¢ higher, 1,500 barrels each selling at 16 1/2 to 16 3/4¢ down; 1,500 barrels new amber western at 15 1/2 to 15 3/4¢, part for export; Rye flour sales 400 barrels; a firm market, but no higher.

COTTON—Memphis quotation 11¢.

CORN—50¢ western; OATS—37¢ white western.

RYE—western 62¢.

BARLEY—41.

PORK—105¢ mess 40¢.

LARD—7 1/2¢.

HAY—Shipping 45¢ to 50¢.

CORN MEAL—3 10¢ to 3 15¢.

WHEAT—1 07¢ to 1 08¢.

SUGAR—firm but quiet; refining 7 1/2 to 7 3/4¢.

MOLASSES—New Orleans 25¢.

PETROLEUM—60¢ crude; refined 10 1/2¢.

LEATHER—19 1/2¢.

ROBIN—1 47¢.

WOOL—domestic fleece 25¢ to 26¢; pulled 15¢ to 16¢; No 1 15¢ to 16¢; No 2 14¢ to 15¢; No 3 13¢ to 14¢; No 4 12¢ to 13¢; No 5 11¢ to 12¢; No 6 10¢ to 11¢; No 7 9¢ to 10¢; No 8 8¢ to 9¢; No 9 7¢ to 8¢; No 10 6¢ to 7¢.

COPPER—Rio 15 1/2¢; gold; jobbing 13 1/2¢ to 14¢.

TALLOW—Firm; 6 1/2¢ to 6 3/4¢.

CHEESE—6 1/2¢ to 6 3/4¢.

BUTTER—Western 18 1/2¢.

EGGS—Western 18 1/2¢.

TURPENTINE—25 1/2¢.

NAPHTHA—84¢.

HOPS—Western 7 1/2¢.

BEER—Western 14¢.